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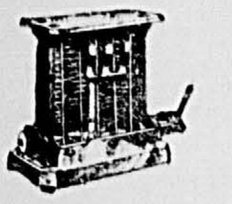

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RIFLE GRENADES TROUBLE "PATS"

Pte. Lyle Mills Tells How Argument Was Finished.

30 YARDS FROM GERMANS

Suffered Only One Casualty During Last "Trick" in the Trenches.

Pte. A. Lyle Mills, of the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., writes as follows under date of January 19. He is a former McGill B. C. student. On the day of writing his company had just returned from the trenches for a few days' rest. He says:

"It was quite interesting up there, for the Bosches have a habit of sending over rifle grenades every little while, and they are none too welcome. They have a bad habit of dropping right into the trench. They resemble a bull-rush with a stem a foot long and a head about as large as a man's fist. You can see and hear them coming, but it is hard to tell where they will drop. The other day six of us were havinig an argument, when, bang! one of them landed on the parapet. The argument ceased abruptly and the 'arguers' landed in the dug-outs rather precipitately.

"Our trench was so wet that gum boots did not keep our feet dry, and we were only thirty yards from the Germans. I bet they could hear us sloshing around. If we start a fire, the Bosches inconsiderately drop a grenade in or close to it. The food has been good, but the grenades I mention sometimes make a mess of the breakfasts. In our last turn in the trenches we were shelled, at times vigorously, but came away with only one casualty, though the section that occupied the same trench the previous fortnight had 40 casualties."

In a somewhat similar strain, Pte. F. P. Galbraith, a University of Alberta student, writes to the Gateway:

"Just at present we are resting preparatory to going into the line. We go in on Thursday for a short stretch, and then we move farther back for a rest. We came from the line Sunday night to our present quarters. My company did not happen to be in the firing line, but we were up on working parties nearly every day, so we got a good chanace to see what things were like. . . . The Bosches shelled one section of our trenches from one end to the other a few days ago without getting a single man. In shelling trenches in the ordinary course of events, both sides use a lot of small high-explosive shells, called whiz-bangs, which have a high velocity and burst with great force. Fritz uses them quite frequently on our working parties. We were filling sand bags near the firing line the other day and some whiz-bangs came over. We departed in haste, and they dropped one right where we had been working, so we evidently did the right thing by moving.

"Both sides are using a lot of rifle grenades with pretty good effect. In most parts the trenches are too far apart to permit the use of hand grenades. Even in the places where they are close together, I have not heard of any being used recently.

"We are in tents at present, though we have been quartered in barns most of the time since we have been here. The barns are pretty good, as they nearly always are dry and have plenty of straw. The tents are good, too, but not in wet weather. The last two weeks have been fine, but yesterday it started to rain, and there's no telling when it will stop. The trenches are pretty muddy, and the hip boots that are issued are very necessary."

RED CROSS MEETINGS.

However small the attendance at the Red Cross meetings may have been on several past occasions, the students, and especially the undergraduates, turned out yesterday in a manner that was most encouraging. A large number of workers filled the Common Room, and applied themselves with such good-will to the business in hand that a most creditable amount of material was prepared. The Society wishes to thank the students for their efforts, and hopes that they will find time to continue their assistance at future meetings.

MOBILIZING MEDICAL MEN.

London. — The approaching mobilization of physicians and surgeons is forecast in a circular issued by the Local Government Board to the local authorities. It points out the necessity for making provisional arrangements to enable every medical man below the age of 45, who can be spared without injury to the civilian population, to place himself at the disposal of the authorities and take a commission in the army or navy if required.

OFFICERS NOW NAMED.

Capt. N. R. Wilson Will Command the Manitoba Company of the 196th.

The names of the officers for the Manitoba Company of the 196th Western Universities Battalion have now been announced. The officers are: Capt. N. R. Wilson, Professor of Mathematics at Manitoba University and formerly Adjutant of the C.O.T.C., who will command the company; Capt. H. P. Armes, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Manitoba University, formerly Captain of the C.O.T.C., to be second in command; Lieut. G. J. Lee, a lecturer at Manitoba University, to be in command of the University platoon; and Lieut. R. A. Cunningham, lecturer of Chemistry at the Agricultural College, to be in command of the platoon which is to be raised by the Agricultural College. Other officers are being selected by the Universities in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The commanding officer has not been selected yet.

Recruiting for the battalion has started to-day at the University of Manitoba. Although a field ambulance has been officially authorized, recruiting for it does not commence for a few days.

MORE McGILL MEN ENLISTED

Many Graduates, Especially From Medicine, Going Overseas With Commissions.

Captain W. B. Howell, Med. '96, has returned to Canada on the steamship Missanabie. Capt. Howell went overseas with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill).

Mrs. M. Sceivier announces the engagement of her elder daughter, Annie, to Dr. D. E. H. Cleveland, Med. '14, of the Royal Victoria Hospital. Dr. Cleveland has received a commission in the R.A.M.C., and leaves shortly for England.

Major H. E. Munroe, Med. '03, has returned to Canada as medical officer in charge of wounded soldiers. He is to take charge of a hospital being formed in the west.

Norman C. Harris, graduate in Applied Science with 1910, whose home is in Victoria, Australia, has enlisted as second in command of the Fifth Australian Engineers, with the rank of captain.

Dr. W. Fred. Jackson, Med. '73, has enlisted and been accepted for military service with the rank of captain. He has been notified by the Minister of Militia to hold himself in readiness to leave for London, Eng., very shortly. Dr. Jackson has been practising at Brockville, Ont., and comes of a military family.

Colonel H. D. Johnson, Med. '85, has been named officer commanding the Canadian Medical Services special hospital for rhumatism, which has been opened at Buxton, Derbyshire.

Dr. Katherine H. Travis, Arts '95, is a member of the American Red Cross missions in Serbia, and will be affected by the order of the German authorities, who are expelling all such missions from Serbia.

CHEMICAL COLLOQUIUM.

The regular Colloquium in Chemistry will be held this afternoon, at five o'clock. Mr. A. W. Mangum will read a paper entitled "The Production of Ammonia from Cyanamide." Any members of the University who may be interested are cordially invited to be present.

PATRIOTIC MASQUERADE.

The men students of Macdonald College are giving a patriotic masquerade on Friday evening, February 25.

PROGRESS OF 1917 ANNUAL

The Editorial Board of the 1917 Annual earnestly request that all material for the Annual be handed in at once: in fact, Friday has been set as the last day on which such will be accepted. The presidents of the year 1917 in the various faculties should see that the representatives have overlooked nothing.

An appeal is also made for original contributions, in prose or poetry, which will be accepted up till the last of the month. All material and communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Editorial Board, 1917 Annual, "Daily" Office.

AMERICAN CLUB HOLDS SMOKER

Have Feast on Occasion of Washington's Birthday.

LIVINGSTONE PRESIDENT

Officers Elected, and Policy for the Coming Year Was Discussed.

Last night's smoker of the American Club inaugurated a new phase of success in the annals of the history of this progressive social organization.

The evening's affair was for the purpose of enabling the American students to celebrate George Washington's birthday. The members assembled at the Alexandra Cafe, with Prof. W. C. Willard, the honorary president, and partook of a very substantial dinner, which was followed by a pleasant and agreeable smoker, during which various humorous stories and jokes were exchanged.

As a result of a lively discussion of the past and present status of the club, the defects of the present system of carrying on the meetings were brought to light, and various remedies suggested. After the ideas had crystallized to a definite form, certain new methods of action were finally decided upon, which will doubtless make the next collegiate year one of huge success for the society. The exact routine of the club and the programme for next year's activities will be formally adopted at the next meeting of the executive of the society, which takes place Saturday evening, March 4.

In the absence of H. L. Gokey, president of the society for this year, who was prevented from attending on account of illness, J. E. Fuger, the secretary-treasurer, presided for the evening. Hon. President Prof. W. C. Willard rendered, in his usual interesting style, a very humorous account of the history of the locomotive in the United States.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows: Hon. president, Prof. W. C. Willard; president, E. A. Livingstone; vice-president, A. C. Farlinger; secretary-treasurer, George G. Ulmer, jr.; treasurer, J. E. Fuger.

Through L. Mahr's kindness in furnishing the society with divers selections, the latter part of the entertainment took a musical turn, in which all those present participated in songs. With toasts to the King, President Wilson and to the memory of George Washington, followed by the McGill songs and yells, the evening's pleasures came to a delightful close.

MILK STATION.

Meeting of the Committee to Discuss Plans For the Summer.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Milk Station of the University Settlement will be held in the Settlement House Board Room, 179 Dorchester street West, on Friday, February 25, at 4.30 p.m. The following questions are to be discussed at the meeting:

1.—The general object of the Committee, especially in relation to the spring and summer campaign. Chairman, Dr. H. R. Dunstan Gray.

2.—Activities to be developed: Social, pre-natal, house visiting (domestic economy, hygiene and house conditions, etc.)

3.—To create and encourage a public interest in all matters pertaining to Milk Station and its work. Prof. E. Brown.

4.—The proposition by Dr. S. Boucher, Chief Medical Health Officer of Montreal, with reference to utilizing certain portions of civic parks, etc., exclusively for babies and their mothers or guardians, and thereby encouraging the keeping of the babies in the pure air. Dr. Eugene Gagnon.

5.—Rummage Sale and its workings. Mrs. H. R. Dunstan Gray.

6. — Baby welfare movement in Montreal.

7.—Registration of births.

8.—Finances, present and future. J. Arthur McBride, Treasurer.

9.—Milk Station and the Baby, clinics. Dr. Fred. S. Swain. The District, Miss K. Carr.

10.—Greater co-operation between the English Milk Station and the Department of Health.

11.—Summer, Hospital or fresh air outing for the sick babies and mothers during the summer months.

GIRLS ARE QUARANTINED.

Scarlet fever at Ursinus College, Colllegeville, Pa., has resulted in eighteen girls being placed under quarantine in the dormitory, and the postponement of the Founders' Day exercises.

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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Honor Men

Within the last few years there has been steadily growing the popular impression that it is not the honor men of a graduating class who make the greatest success of life. In fact, honor men are sometimes ridiculed, and newspaper articles appear occasionally speaking somewhat disparagingly of their careers. It is said of such men that they are impractical, and, when one of them does fail, attention is at once directed to the case, while, on the other hand, the failure of the ordinary college graduate is passed unnoticed.

With the growth of this opinion, the attitude of students towards the honor men of their class has changed accordingly. In times gone by, the distinction men on the college campus were marked, were known and recognized as such, were regarded as being above the average run and of being worthy of honor and respect. The valedictorian of a class was distinguished, his career was followed and watched, and after the lapse of years his name stood out among the recollections of his classmates. The athlete, the football hero, the baseball star has now, in many cases, taken his place. He is the prominent man on the campus, his career is watched with interest, and the college graduate thinks of his college days in terms of the great athlete of his class. It is to such men that popular opinion now accords success in life.

This popular theory is to some extent exploded by a report of Dr. Alfred Hume on "Honor Men," published in The Mississippian. His observation is, that of the number of men winning honors during their University careers, a considerably larger percentage became prominent in public service later than was the case with those graduating without such distinction. He sums up the result of his investigations with the following: "While not every single honor man attained prominence before the public eye, yet, the facts related above abundantly disprove the somewhat common belief that "Honor Men," generally, fail to make good. Quite the contrary is true. Standing high as a student seems to qualify rather than to disqualify for corresponding positions in the larger activities of life. Surely, in the light of the facts as shown, no one can say that graduating with distinction is in any sense a handicap. In the case of University men, the purest patriotism has been proved, public service of a high order has been rendered, and eminence has been achieved, all to an extent at least commensurate with the expectations and the promises warranted by the successes won during college days."

"Hello! Fellows"

The well-known axiom that a pleasant word doesn't cost anything seems to be doubted by many people on the Campus. It has long been a custom for groups of fellows, meeting on the street or Campus, to exchange a cheerful "Howdy-do." Any decadence of so happy a custom would be a reflection on the true democracy of the University, is the observation of the Indiana Daily Student.

In general, a man's standing among his fellows is based largely on the way he treats them. The man who lives "unto himself alone" is very likely to find, at the end of his college career, that his education, which ought to consist of a multitude of things, is largely confined to what he has dug out of his books. Surliness and unnatural reserve are not often mistaken for dignity. A stern visage and a preoccupied frown become a professor much more than an undergraduate.

To greet, in passing, a group of fellow students with a pleasant "Hello, men!" and receive not a word in reply makes one feel, as George Ade might say, like thirty cents. Common courtesy, if nothing else, it seems, would require that such a greeting be returned. David Harum, we think it was, said that "everybody is just as good as everybody else and sometimes a dern sight better." When we meet on street or Campus it is on a common level, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and no man need feel ashamed to speak to his fellows or answer their greetings in return.

NOTES WERE STOLEN.

Some defective-minded individual entered the Law Building yesterday afternoon, and succeeded in breaking open one of the lockers in the cloak room. The locker belonged to B. Bernstein, and contained a couple of books, as well as a valuable set of notes which could not be replaced.

The Law Faculty has been particularly free from such pests as these up till the present, and it is hoped that this offender will be speedily caught and punished.

JEWISH STUDENTS ORGANIZE.

Austin, Tex.—Jewish students at the state university, says a Dallas News special, have organized a Young Men's Hebrew Association similar in scope to the Young Men's Christian Association.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Union House Committee will be held in the Union at five o'clock this afternoon. Business: Important.

Things Theatrical

THE PRINCESS.

The musical farce comedy entitled "Bringing Up Father," which is now being presented at the Princess, is a rollicking performance that would be hard to beat. It is undoubtedly the best of its kind that has been presented in Montreal for some time.

The play is based upon the cartoons of Geo. McManus, which appear daily under the same title, and the reproduction on the stage of the well-known characters is done in a very able manner. They are the medium of the usual amount of hilarity and fun.

The scenery, though only two changes take place in the three acts, is very gorgeous. There is, too, a splendid chorus of girls, who appear time and again in different costumes, and every time they are elaborate and well chosen.

Jiggs Mahoney, or "Father," plays his part admirably, though probably at times his part is a little overdrawn. He is on the stage nearly the whole length of the performance. Mrs. Jiggs also upholds her end of the acting in splendid fashion, and attacks father on more than one occasion in good style. Of the remaining characters, probably Oswald, the butler, was the best, and at all times he called forth great rounds of applause by his foolish antics and the uncommonly funny appearance he presented.

The choruses on the whole were well sung and for the most part very original and catchy. "Love, Love, Love," and "I Want You," together with "Moving Picture Mary," received most prolonged applause.

Some attempt is made to have a connected story, and this is more or less accomplished, although it is very difficult to really do this in a play of this kind.

A noteworthy feature is the electrical effects produced. These are original, and a pleasant addition which give it an uncommon zest.

The whole is bristling with unctuous fun and frolic, and is in reality a prolonged vaudeville performance, free from any of those objectionable features or suggestions too often included in a performance of this nature.

THE IMPERIAL.

"The Spider" is a Famous Players-Paramount picture, in which beautiful Pauline Frederick is starred. Besides its tense dramatic situations, the play has the additional interest of presenting Miss Frederick in two absolutely different roles, the one of a notorious Parisian beauty and the other her charming and ingenuous daughter, whom the woman deserted when she was a little baby.

What will no doubt prove a tremendous attraction is the personal appearance of little Mary Miles Minter, the youngest star in the world, who will appear at the Imperial Theatre to-day and to-morrow, afternoon at 3 o'clock and evening at 9 o'clock, in conjunction with her greatest screen success, "Barbara Frietchie." This stirring and picturesque feature is adapted from the famous poem of the same name by John Greenleaf Whittier, and the play by Clyde Fitch. In her remarkable career as a stage and screen star, Miss Minter never had a role better suited for her beauty and charm. Miss Minter will be remembered by millions of theatre-goers who were entranced by her wonderful performance as a child star in "The Littlest Rebel," a part she played with William and Dustin Farnum, for three years on Broadway and on tour. An exceptionally strong cast appears in support of Miss Minter, including Mrs. Thomas W. Whiffen, the veteran actress; Guy Coombs, William A. Moore, Anne Q. Nilsson, Fraunie Fraunholtz and Wallace Scott.

FRESHMEN WIN NUMERALS.

The Harvard freshmen who played in the Yale-Harvard freshman hockey game at New Haven last Saturday, won class numerals for their work. The men were: R. R. Bishop, of Newton Centre; C. A. Clark, jr., of Milton; W. A. Flagg, of New York city; R. E. Gross, of West Newton; Captain R. H. Kissell, of Morristown, N.J.; R. W. Marshall, of New York city; J. L. Merrill, of Manchester; Morris Phinney, of West Medford; William Platt, of New York city; H. K. White, jr., of Milton, and Manager L. K. Garrison, of New York city.

What's On

To-day.

12.00—Dentistry hockey practice.
1.00—Medicine '19 hockey practice.
2.00—Arts '18 hockey practice.
4.00—Skating, Campus Rink.
5.00—Chemical Colloquium, Chemistry Building.
5.00—Wrestling practice.
5.00—Union House Committee meeting.
7.30—Fencing practice.
8.00—Dr. Colby before Historical Club, Old Members' night.

Coming.

Feb. 24—C.O.T.C. parade at 7.45 p.m.
Feb. 24—Fancy skating, Campus Rink, 8 p.m.
Feb. 28—Union smoker for 5th Universities Co.
March 3—Nominations for Students' Council close.
March 14—Students' Council election.
March 15—Semi-annual meeting of Students' Society.

BEHIND THE WAR :: THE ENGLISH GIRL'S PART.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

The market-place of the village of ——, not very far from the front in Picardy, is crowded. Pine boards, placed on low saw-horses, serve as counters of the canvas-covered booths. They groan under the weight of the wares piled upon them. Picture post-cards and woollen mittens, socks and mufflers, leather purses, old books, torn sheet music, spectacles and pince-nez, which range in price from 4d to 1s; fresh vegetables and butter, fish and meat, cut flowers and chocolate, fowl and game (alive and dead) are being sold to eager buyers. Not the usual clientele of peasant women, but bronze-faced, steel-helmeted French troopers, turned housemaids, are busy buying the week's supply for the messes of the hundreds of battalions quartered in the neighborhood. Prices are fixed by the local authorities, but the shrewd old market women, eager to turn a penny, find it easy to convince their customers that higher prices must prevail. "C'est le gouvernement qui paye" is the telling argument which usually convinces the gullible "poilu" to give a sou or two more than the normal price, even though the difference comes out of the officer's pocket. Brown-caped spahis and black-faced Senegalese are also buying products suited to their peculiar needs. Here and there an officer is himself superintending the purchases for some especially epicurean meal. There is no bargaining. "Oui, mon capitaine," is the reply to the rapid fire of questions. The officers are evidently not new to their jobs, and buy with a precision and skill which betray long practice.

A Pair of Fat Ducks.

One corner of the market-place has become the centre of interest. Out beyond the line of booths an old, wrinkle-faced peasant woman stands, holding a pair of fat ducks by the feet, one in each hand. The birds wriggle and squawk, but she pays no attention to this. Grasping them the more securely, she holds first one and then the other on high, that her customer, as well as the group of soldiers that has gathered, may inspect and admire the fine birds. And the customer? She is a khaki-clad, slim, young English girl. Her skirt is short, her boots heavy and well worn. She has shoulder straps on her Red Cross uniform, and her broad-brimmed felt hat shades a face tanned and burned by months of out-of-door life. She is utterly unconscious of the crowd, and merely keeps on repeating to the duck woman, "Trop cher, trop cher." The woman bursts forth in an eulogy of her ducks, in a French patois, that sounds interesting, but is unintelligible. "Trop cher" is the only reward she gets for her pains. The young girl pulls a memorandum book out of her pocket, consults it, and then looks fixedly at the market woman. She evidently wants the ducks. The woman remains obdurate. Then the girl snaps close her notebook, and turns to go. But the victory has been won. The ducks are hers at her own price. There is a murmur of admiration as the wriggling birds are borne off to the Red Cross motor ambulance that stands waiting at the curb. The girl steps to the front of the car, cranks the heavy engine, jumps into her seat and in a moment is off, piloting her big motor ambulance through the confused traffic, across a narrow, insecure temporary bridge. "C'est chic, les Anglaises," a bearded young veteran murmurs to a comrade, as the khaki-colored car passes out of sight.

Doing Men's Tasks.

The participation of women in war tasks has in all countries been admirable. The development of Frenchwomen in caring for the sick and wounded under the most difficult circumstances, even under heavy shell fire, has called forth justly merited praise. But of all the belligerents, Englishwomen alone have had an active share in the fighting, in that in so many cases they are doing a man's work. Hundreds of young Englishwomen have, for more than a year, been living close up to the front, working at men's tasks, with a skill and unfailing cheerfulness that are astounding.

I was standing at the railway station of a village somewhere back of the French lines. A trainload of wounded arrived. A certain number of the wounded were allotted to this town. They were removed from the train into a temporary waiting room, and then to the ambulance. I noticed that more than half of the stretcher-bearers were women—Englishwomen—and the ambulances were driven by the same women. The admiration of the French trooper for the amazon-like achievements of the Englishwomen knows no bounds. Their own women are devoted, tender and sympathetic nurses, but "Les Anglaises" are heroic. A man who has been wounded three times during the war told me that the difference between a man and a woman driver of an ambulance was all to the credit of the latter. "I would a thousand times rather be driven by a woman," he said to me. "They'll look out for every pebble in the road, avoid every jolt, and it makes a difference, I can tell you, when you have got a bad pain in your body." As far as I can ascertain, Englishwomen are the only women in this war who have driven motor ambulances. These services have been performed not only at British bases, but more particularly among the French. Clad in fighting clothes, wherever there are fighting men there the Englishwoman is to be found.

Stretching across the rolling sand dunes of the north-east corner of France, there are vast tent colonies, where for a year British women have been living under canvas, in all kinds of weather, nursing British wounded. It is one thing to nurse the wounded in well-heated, comfortable hospitals, and another to live in a cramped, ill-heated, draughty tent, where one is obliged often to wade ankle-deep to reach one's patients.

The Making of Shells.

However, it is not only in the war zone that the women of England have answered the call of patriotism. I have recently returned from an extensive tour through Great Britain. Throughout the land I found stirring examples of the devotion of the women to the great cause. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the credit for the shell superiority which the British now have over the Germans is due to the zeal and skill of British women. The 3-inch shell most commonly used at the front is made from start to finish by women. There is scarcely a fuse fired by a British gun to-day that has not been made almost exclusively by female labor. The difficult task of making these fuses, the hundreds of operations needed to turn out a complete fuse, the delicacy of touch and the deftness required to prepare this most intricate, sensitive and important mechanism of modern warfare—all this is the workmanship of the young girls of England. The fuse of a shell is perhaps its most essential component part. So that the women who at home are engaged on this work may rightly feel that theirs will be no small share of victory when British shells make a breach in the German line.

The women of England to-day are carrying the tradition of Florence Nightingale a step farther. No longer content to comfort the sick and alleviate suffering, they have taken upon themselves many tasks hitherto borne by men. At home they are piling up munitions with an eagerness and zeal which more than equal that of the men workers. In relief work and in hospitals their executive skill and ability to manage large units with ease and efficiency have been astonishing. In the war zones their sacrifice and devotion, their willinigness to do any odd job, no matter how tedious and keep smiling at it, will ever remain one of the shining pages in the history of the great war.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB HEARS DR. BARNES

"Illumination," Subject of an Address Before Home and Education Department.

Professor Howard T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S., was the lecturer at the meeting of the Montreal Women's Club on Monday afternoon, and the club members present found the lecture, on "Illumination," extremely interesting. The meeting, which was under the auspices of the Home and Education Department, was held by invitation of the lecturer in his laboratory of the Physics Building.

Dr. Barnes dealt with the various kinds of artificial light, from the candle down to the powerful nitrogen lamp, which, he said, represents the highest advance yet made in illumination. The great object of all illumination was to get an artificial light as nearly as possible like that of the sun. Candle and gas light were more yellow than the sun, the arc light being nearest to sun light.

The lecturer analyzed the spectrum, and showed proof of the existence of invisible rays. An illumination which produces the continuous spectrum will also produce invisible rays. The sensations produced by the different colors of the spectrum were explained, with the reasons why one color, green, is restful, and another, red, is stimulating or irritating. That color depends on the fact that certain objects absorb certain rays of the spectrum and let others pass through was illustrated. In order to see colors aright, we must have an illumination containing the full spectrum. The eye is sensitive to all colors; when the nerves are tired with one color, they become more sensitive to another. The lecturer showed some very interesting experiments, proving the effect of different rays on the colors of flowers. The violet rays, which have a therapeutic value, were shown from a mercury vapor light, which does not permit the ultra-violet rays to pass through as does the quartz lamp, against which the eyes must be protected. Dr. Barnes showed the advance which has been made in the incandescent lamp, increasing the power of the light while decreasing the amount of energy consumed.

A very hearty vote of thanks was expressed to the lecturer by Mrs. F. W. Heath, chairman of the department.

VICTIM OF MENINGITIS.

Principal Riddell, of Alberta College, has received word of the death of his son, Lance-Corp. Harold Riddell, of spinal meningitis, at St. Omar Hospital, France. He had been ill for some time, and his mother left for Europe about a month ago and arrived in England ten days ago.

SCISSORED SENTIMENT

PIETY IN COLLEGE.

(New York Sun.)

Are college students indifferent to religion? Not any more so, not any less so, we imagine, than any other set of healthy, normal young men. In the Living Church, we find copied from a number of the Watchman, a Baptist convention in 1822, statistics of collegiate piety in that year of grace. Our grandfathers, it appears—for the students of 1822 were presumably born almost contemporaneously with the nineteenth century—were not extravagantly pious.

What may have been the standard of piety, by what system of measuration it was gauged, deponent sayeth not; but as presumably all were measured with the same yardstick of reverence the report exhibits fairly the relative degrees of religious devotion in the various institutions of learning. Yale, with 373 students, had 115 who earned the epithet "pious"; Harvard, with an enrollment of 302, had exactly one dozen who had fallen in that category. Benighted Cambridge! One wonders how the census was taken. Perhaps the Cantabrigians suffered from excessive modesty; perhaps they were not less pious but more scrupulous self-examiners than their Nutmegian fellow-students, or possibly their Puritan stndards are unattainably high, and a reasonable approximation to them a more creditable achievement than full realization of the Yalensian ideal.

Union College carried on its rolls 234 undergraduate names, and had 50 professing religion. Of 156 Brunonians "38 or 40" were set down as pious; evidently some were doubtful in a twilight zone. At Dartmouth 64 in 138 were pious; at Bowdoin, 19 or 20 out of 120; at Hamilton, 45 or 50 out of 107. Williams College introduces a new element, with 35 pious, "probably," in a student community of 78. At Franklin, Ga., among 120 academic, 5 youths were "hopefully pious."

Fourteen colleges were included in the examination by the Watchman; the total enrollment was 2,113. The aggregate of piety in the varying degrees is 456. Less than one-quarter of the young men met the unstated requirement.

Are the students of 1916 pious? The compulsory religious exercises of an earlier day are not in fashion now, "required chapel" is but a memory. Sunday services, we imagine, are pretty popular—whether the more for spiritual or social reasons, who knows? But college morals are cleaner than they were nine decades ago, college work is more exacting, there is less time for tomfoolery and reveling. The college senior of to-day is a serious, business-like person; reverend as much as reverent; austere, august and elderly as time itself.

Nowadays it is not profitable for youth to be wild.

THE MEDIOCRE MAN.

(Columbia Spectator.)

Every year some newspaper man goes through the pawn shops of New York and Boston, and on the strength of discovering a Phi Beta Kappa key or two in pawn, writes an article to show that leaders in the scholastic world are usually failures in life. Probably no fallacy has more credence and less truth than this. Many undergraduates accept it as a fact because it consoles them in the belief that their mediocrity in college will, in some miraculous way, be converted into excellence in their professions.

It is the rare exception when a failure or near failure in college becomes a success in after life. Some men realize this, but, unfortunately, delude themselves into thining that they are the exceptions, when the chances are several hundred to one that their records after college will be like their records in college, flat, undistinguished C's. * * * * The mediocre man should strive to better his status while yet there is time by acquiring habits of regular and concentrated study, without which success, in college or out of it, cannot be obtained.

ON MAKING GOOD.

(Daily Princetonian.)

"Making Good" in college means more than success in one thing, whether it be in athletics or debating or publications or religious or dramatic work. It means more than making good with the men in one's class and winning one's way to popularity, although popularity is mistakably reckoned as an infallible standard of success.

After the seniors at the heads of the various organizations in college had spoken to the freshmen on the activities they should take part in, the president began his address by calling to their attention a fact that had been so far overlooked.—that they had come to Princeton because it was an educational institution. A man does not "make good" unless he studies and trains his mind. This is the most valuable opportunity college gives.

What, then, is it to "make good"? It is to recognize the relative importance of all the phases of college life and to enter into them all to the right extent. But how is the undergraduate able to reckon things at their true worth? The answer is that he is not able. But he should use his own judgment and not be swayed by opinions and standards he knows are wrong. He should keep his head. He should devote himself to certain things more than to others, but he must develop harmoniously body, social traits, morals, and most of all, mind, if he really "makes good" in college.

Sir! Wouldn't a New Hat smarten up your appearance? The Spring styles are all in. Fine Felts and an assortment of styles so comprehensive that you're sure to find among them the ideal hat to conform with your own particular type of face.
Prices, $3.50 and $3.00.

Goodwin's LIMITED

AMUSEMENTS

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE Montreal

This Week
Fashion Week
Mats., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 25c.
Eves., 25c, 50c, 75c.
GEO. F. DRISCOLL Presents
DAVID BELASCO'S
"The Charity Ball"
NEXT WEEK—
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

PRINCESS
TO-NIGHT 8.15. MATS., WED.-SAT.
Geo. McManus' Latest Musical Comedy,
Bringing Up Father
PRICES: EVES., 25c TO $1.00 MATS., 25c TO 75c
NEXT WEEK—SEATS THURSDAY
Magical Fox-Trotty Musical Comedy,
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Daily Mats., 15c, 25c, Nights, 15c to 75c.
Willard, the Man Who Grows
Orth and Dooley
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Oliver and Olp
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The Married Ladies' Club
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Sunday Feature Concerts, 2 and 7 P.M.

GAYETY
"PUSS-PUSS"
JEAN BEDINI'S Latest Parisian Novelty Burlesque, With an All-Star Burlesque Cast, and a Beautiful
KITTEN CHORUS
In a Gorgeous and Wonderful Spectacle, BURLESQUEING
"ON TRIAL"

IMPERIAL
MARY MILES MINTER
in
Barbara Frietchie
In Five Parts.
Miss Minter Will Appear on the Stage in Person at 3 and 9 P.M.
SEE THIS PICTURE
TO-DAY

LONDON
Opposite Phillips Square
LAST DAY
CYRIL SCOTT in Meredith Nicholson's Popular Book,
THE LORDS OF HIGH DECISION
In Five Acts.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
GERALDINE FARRAR
In Her Latest Triumph,
TEMPTATION
In Five Acts.

Connaught
OPPOSITE GOODWINS
The Aristocrat of Photoplay Houses
LAST DAY
MAURICE COSTELLO
In the Blue Ribbon Vitagraph
THE MAN WHO COULDN'T BEAT GOD
In Five Parts.
MISS MANTHA
Pianist Extraordinary.

QUEEN'S LOSE IN O.H.A. GROUP

Students Were Defeated by the Kingston Frontenacs.

NEVER HAD A CHANCE

Box Was Best Player Tricolor Had On the Ice, Says Report.

Kingston.—The Frontenacs, by superior back checking, great defensive powers and being there when the punch was necessary, won the local senior O.H.A. group from Queen's. The final tally was 5 to 2, and that margin of score fairly represents the merits of the clubs on the form displayed.

Kingstonians in "S. R. O." variety attended the fray, which was one of the most gruelling and spectacular ever staged here. For the first period play was even. Gooch and Ferguson failed to get going in that stanza, but in the second and third there was no doubt. The Collegians had no chance. Each offensive was skated into a corner, and when the losers did break through, Art Cooke was on the job. Cooke played one of the hardest and cleverest games ever shown in the nets on any rink. Clearing in great style, from long or short angles, he was, aside from that, as cool as the proverbial cucumber.

Box was the most spectacular man on the Queen's team and showed a world of speed. He worried himself to death trying to squirm from one side of the rink to the other in his efforts to get through, and was too fast for his mates. Rappell was also in good form and showed a world of speed and neat stick-handling ability. Along with Box, he broke away on numerous occasions, only to be held up by the 'Nacs' defence. Wallace at centre was closely watched by Heintzman and easily outplayed by the 'Nacs' middleman. Despite that fact Wallace played a strong game all the way. Goddard was the bear of old. Few men can claim the board playing ability this boy shows. Aside from his wonderful speed he possesses natural qualities of checking, stick-handling and a knowledge of the game, which help him. Smith in goal played a very good game, while Blackslee, although showing rushing ability, failed to get away for good results. Purvis worked hard, but Reid had him covered at the right time.

The game was a slash-bang affair from the bell. Both teams dug in, but the winners dug when the digging was good, or at least they dug it at the right time. There was more hockey, both of the gruelling and classy sort, shown than there has been all season. Neither team was superior in combination, because the play was usually broken up. The 'Nacs won because of their shooting ability, because their defence was great in the last two periods, Cook was good in goal, their back-checking was more sturdy, and also because they wasted little energy in lone rushes. The winners missed very few real chances, while much overskating of the puck was shown by the losers. The game was not a dirty one, but it was hard all the way, with stiff body pokes frequent.

In the first period, neither team showed class, but it was hair-raising hockey. The losers played their best game in that period. It was the tear-in sort, and both Gooch and Purvis suffered slightly from a head-on collision.

After that stanza the winners were head and heels over the students. It was a case of steady, sturdy, dig-in hockey triumphing over the flashy, spectacular sort, and the victory proved popular to the majority of those present.

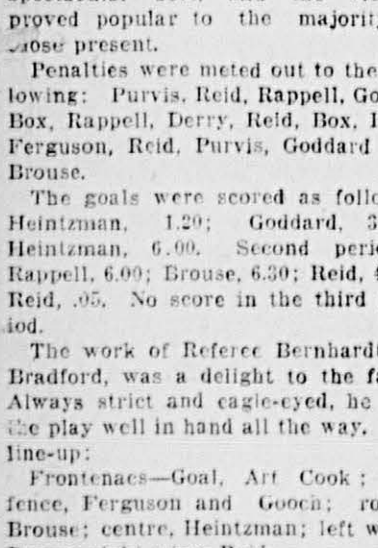
Penalties were meted out to the following: Purvis, Reid, Rappell, Gooch, Box, Rappell, Derry, Reid, Box, Reid, Ferguson, Reid, Purvis, Goddard and Brouse.

The goals were scored as follows: Heintzman, 1.20; Goddard, 3.00; Heintzman, 6.00. Second period—Rappell, 6.00; Brouse, 6.30; Reid, 4.50; Reid, .05. No score in the third period.

The work of Referee Bernhardt, of Bradford, was a delight to the fans. Always strict and eagle-eyed, he had the play well in hand all the way. The line-up:

Frontenacs—Goal, Art Cook; defence, Ferguson and Gooch; rover, Brouse; centre, Heintzman; left wing, Derry; right wing, Reid.

Queen's—Goal, Smith; defence, Blakslee and Box; rover, Rappell; centre, Wallace; left wing, Purvis; right wing, Goddard.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY
MADE IN CANADA

DR. LEACOCK IN NEW YORK

Acted As Toastmaster of the Canadian Camp Dinner on Monday Night.

A despatch from New York states that Prof. Stephen Leacock proved a highly successful toastmaster at the Canadian Camp dinner, held at the Astor Hotel Monday night, at one moment sending the assembled five hundred guests into paroxysms of laughter, and at another raising them to their feet to express their sympathy for the Canadian nation achieving manhood through the stress of war. While most of those present were Americans who had fished or hunted in Canada, a number of Canadians came from Montreal and Toronto to take part and to contribute to the programme, which included an illustrated description of Esquimaux life in Baffin Land by Capt. J. E. Bernier, and a wonderful set of cinematograph pictures described by L. O. Armstrong, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and illustrating the haunts of moose in New Brunswick, and hunting the Rocky Mountain goat in the Yoko Valley, British Columbia.

NORMAN JOHNSTON, ARTS '14, MARRIED

Wedding Took Place Yesterday in Ottawa at Residence of Bride's Parents.

The marriage of Miss Madge Rainsford Chubbuck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. D. D. Chubbuck, of Ottawa, to Mr. Norman Douglas Johnston, Arts '14, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Johnston, of "Sylvancrest," Westmount, took place yesterday morning in Ottawa at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremonoy was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sparling, of Dominion Methodist Church, and both bride and groom were unattended. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore her travelling costume, a tailored suit of navy blue, with a two-toned hat trimmed with French flowers, and corsage bouquet of pinki roses her only ornament being the groom's gift, a diamond and platinum ring. Mrs. Chubbuck, the bride's mother, wore a gown of amethyst satin trimmed with old lace and a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses. Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, the groom's parents, and their daughter, Miss Gladys Johnston, of Montreal, were present, Mrs. Johnston wearing a costume of pearl grey taffeta trimmed with silver lace, a violet Milan hat trimmed with French flowers, and corsage bouquet of violets, and Miss Gladys Johnston, the groom's sister, was gowned in a rose-colored taffeta with Georgette crepe, wore a hat to match and carried a bouquet of sweet peas and lilies-of-the-valley. Mr. Charles F. Johnston, of Montreal, who is at present taking a course at the Royal Military College in Kingston, was also present. After the wedding breakfast, Mr. Johnston and his bride left for Toronto and Hamilton. They will reside in Ottawa.

Mr. Johnston was formerly president of the Arts Undergraduates' Society.

DR. MAUDE ABBOTT AT ALUMNAE SOC.

The Subject of Her Address Was "Women and the War."

The last of the series of four lectures held under the auspices of the McGill Alumnae Society was given last night by Dr. Maude Abbott in the R. V. C. Convocation Hall.

The subject of Dr. Maude Abbott's address was "Woman and the War," and in particular, the one woman who has done so much towards laying the foundations of the present-day hospital service at the front, Florence Nightingale. An outline of her life was given, particular stress being laid on her wonderful work in the hospitals of the Peninsula during the Crimean war. Her efforts did not cease with the close of the war, but were directed towards the improvements of hospital conditions. Her work was permanent, not temporary; fundamental, not incidental.

The lecture was illustrated by many splendid lantern slides of the hospital conditions at the time of the Crimean war, and of the officers and staff of the McGill General Hospital, now in operation at the front.

A large audience listened to this interesting address, the proceeds of which are for our wounded soldiers.

THE 38TH BATTALION.

Speaking of the 38th Battalion, C.E.F., now at Bermuda, Capt. H. I. Horsey, chaplain, writes:

"'A' and 'B' Companies were volunteers from the 43rd Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, and the Governor-General's Foot Guards; 'C' Company from the 41st Brockville Rifles, 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Infantry, and 59th Glengarry Highlanders. All these corps were in No. 3 Divisional Area, Eastern Ontario command. 'D' Company was composed of college men from McGill and Queen's Universities. The character and type of these men you know only too well—I need not dwell upon it."

The First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., was first attached to the 38th.

"THE LOST LEGION."

The fate of a portion of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Norfolks in the abandoned Dardanelles operations will rank as the biggest mystery of the war. Rudyard Kipling's weird story, "The Lost Legion," has been matched, for Col. Sir H. Proctor Beauchamp, 15 officers and 238 men have absolutely disappeared from human ken.

Sir Ian Hamilton has told how they charged the enemy's position, passed through a village and on to a dense wood beyond, "pushing on, driving the enemy before them." The rest is silence. "Nothing more was ever seen or heard of them. They charged into the forest, and were lost to sight or sound. Not one of them ever came back."

The forest into which they charged was scoured through and through the next day, but not one of this band of heroes, dead or alive, was found. Though there have been reports of certain belongings having been recovered, there has been no verification of this. Not the slightest trace has been met with, despite every effort. They are the Lost Legion.

In the last South African War there was an instance of a British force apparently being swallowed up. An entire squadron of the 18th Hussars galloped into the darkness and utterly disappeared. Nearly a week later it was found that the squadron had been captured by the Boers, who had lain in wait for the too adventurous body.

There were several somewhat similar instances where large bodies of men were captured without leaving any trace. Here the parallel with the case of the Norfolks ceases, for the only men known to be captives in the hands of the Turks are one officer and twelve men, who fell out before the wood was reached, when the full body consisted of 17 officers and 250 men.

In the earlier South African War, in December, 1880, the 94th Battalion left a station and disappeared. Many weeks later, little parties of footsore and ragged men wearily crossed the Natal frontier, bringing tidings of the Lost Legion. According to the tale of the survivors, the battalion had been surrounded by the Boers at Bronker's Spruit, and the colonel, with a number of men, had been put to death; the remainder had been disarmed and set adrift on the veldt.

A troop of the 10th Hussars once disappeared when out on active service in Afghanistan. In the darkest days of 1879 the troop went into the bitterly cold night, not a man living to tell the tale of disaster. Except for a riderless horse which galloped back to camp, no intimation of ill was received.

Long afterwards the mystery was explained by the finding of forty-six bodies, which were buried in one grave at Jalalabad. It is believed that the men took the wrong road, and tried to ford the Kabul River at an impassable part. The leading files were swept away by the rushing torrent, the others following until every man had been swallowed up by the swirling waters.

The same country provides an appalling example of a Lost Legion. In 1839 an army of 21,000 men, under Sir John Keane, entered Kabul. The story of what followed is too long to relate in detail. It is sufficient that there were massacres of high-placed British officers, a sixty-five days' siege of the Anglo-Indian army, and a capitulation followed by a promise of escort back to India. The retreat began in severe weather, and of the 16,500 men who set forth, only one man, Dr. Brydon, lived to carry the dismal tidings back to General Sale at Jalalabad.

A remarkable example is furnished by the disappearance of the 23rd Light Dragoons, a regiment which disappeared for ever from the army list as well as from the field. It last fought at Talavera, but at the close of the battle it was found to have vanished completely, while gallantly charging an entire division of the French army.

Amongst the mysteries of history place must be given to the unaccountable disappearance of Nana Sahib and his army. After the British defeated the bloodthirsty monster at Delhi, he fled northwards with his Sepoys, leaving not a trace behind. Many guesses have been hazarded regarding the fate of the armed force, and some writers have stated that the body obtained refuge in lands beyond the confines of India. The most likely supposition is that this Lost Legion was annihilated by the fierce hill tribes when seeking to enter Baluchistan.

FOUND—SCIENTIST WHO SAYS HE DOESN'T KNOW

Director W. W. Campbell, of the Lick Observatory of the University of California, has recently completed the publication in the Scientific Monthly of a notable series of four papers on "The Evolution of the Stars and the Formation of the Earth." He tells of the great achievements scored of late by the astronomers, but frankly admits how far from solution are some of the most fundamental puzzles concerning the birth and growth of the universe.

H. L. GOKEY ILL.

H. L. Gokey, Med. '17, and president of the American Club, is seriously ill at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Columbia is conducting a Shakespearean celebration and is giving a number of plays which have a direct bearing on the tercentennial of the death of the great dramatist.

MED. GRADUATE MARRIED.

Dr. Egerton L. Pope, Med. '00, Weds Mrs. Fred. Morse in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg society will be keenly interested in an event which took place Saturday afternoon when two of its well-known members, Mrs. Fred. Morse and Dr. Egerton L. Pope, Med. '00, were united in marriage. The wedding was quietly solemnized at the home of Major and Mrs. D. Ross, Wellington Crescent, the Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon officiating. Both bride and groom were unattended, the bride wearing a striking blue tailored suit with hat to match. She carried a Colonial bouquet of pink roses. Dr. and Mrs. Pope left immediately after the ceremony on the Soo line for New York, where they sail Saturday, February 26th, on the Amsterdam for England, where they will spend their honeymoon visiting the bride's brother, who has been in the trenches for a long period.

PERFECT SCORES AT RIFLE CLUBS

Michigan and Washington State Colleges Each Make 1,000 at Intercollegiate Match.

Washington, D. C.—Michigan Agricultural College and Washington State College returned perfect scores of 1000 again last week in the intercollegiate rifle matches being shot under auspices of the National Rifle Association.

The Olympic Club of San Francisco made the high score, 997, in the inter-club matches, but King's Mills, Ohio, with 995 for the week, maintained its lead in aggregate scores. Tyronne, Pa., led the high schools. The week's results follow:

Olympic of San Francisco, 997; King's Mills, O., 995; Kane, Pa., 993; Quinnipiac of New Haven and Marion, O., 992 each; Pierre, S.D., 991; Salt Lake City, 989; Ogden, 986; Bangor, 984; Auburn, 983; Bucyrus, O., 982; Watertown, S.D., 981; Bridgeport, 980.

Michigan Agricultural College and Washington State College, 1000 each; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 998; West Virginia, 995; Cornell and Norwich, 993 each; University of Pennsylvania, 990; Iowa State and Maine State, 988 each; Michigan, 987; Vermont, 985; Notre Dame, 984; Princeton and Naval Academy, 983 each.

Tyrone, Pa., 976; Placer County, Auburn, Cal., 975; Iowa City, 968; Portland, Me., 967; District of Columbia M. T., 963; Salt Lake, 961; Ogden, 950; Central District of Columbia Hall 931; Springfield Mass., High, 929; Morris High, 920.

TENNIS SCHEDULE OF COLUMBIA UNIV.

Have Prepared Elaborate Plan, Involving 11 Intercollegiate Matches in One Month.

Columbia University will attempt the most elaborate tennis schedule in several years this season, according to the announcement by Manager P. S. Harper. Eleven matches will be played between April 15 and May 20, six of which will be on the home courts. The season will close at Hartford, Conn., against Trinity, and this probably will be the only meeting between Columbia and Trinity teams this year, Columbia cancelled its football game with Trinity on account of the eligibility controversy over George Brickley, and also did not give the Hartford team a date on the baseball schedule. The tennis matches will be:

April 15—New York University at Columbia; 17—Fordham at Fordham; 19—C.C.N.Y. at Columbia; 22—Haverford at Columbia; 26—Stevens at Columbia; 29—Williams at Williamstown, Mass.

May 3—Brown University at Columbia; 6—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 10—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 12—Lafayette at Columbia; 20—Trinity at Hartford, Conn.

HOW SALVINI LEARNED ENGLISH.

All the English Signor Salvini knew was acquired from "Hamlet" and "Othello." In 1880 he toured the United States with an American company, whose repertory was confined to these two plays, the leading part in each being played in Italian, while the other characters spoke English. In his autobiography, Salvini described the difficulty he experienced at the first rehearsals in taking his cue, as he knew no English, until gradually a few short words, a few short phrases, remained in his ear, and in the course of time he came to understand perfectly every word of all the characters. He became so sure of himself that if an actor substituted one word for another he perceived it. He understood the words of Shakespeare, but not those of the spoken language.—London Chronicle.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Macdonald College, staff, students and employees, have pledged themselves to the Patriotic Fund to the amount of $1,197.31.

DRIVERS NEEDED FOR AMBULANCES

Appeal Sent Out by American Ambulance Service.

NO ADVENTURERS WANTED

American-Born Citizens in Sympathy With Allies Alone Eligible.

The urgent demand for volunteers in the American Ambulance Service has caused the publication of the qualifications for enlistment by the New York headquarters of the American Ambulance. These requirements are particularly called to the attention of college students who contemplate driving an ambulance next summer.

The qualifications in detail are as follows:

"Volunteers must be native-born American citizens, between 21 and 35 years old, able to drive and repair automobiles. They must be able to refer to five or six persons of standing, such as physicians, lawyers, clergymen, bankers, and professors, who will vouch for their American citizenship, their reliability, sobriety, industry and amenability to discipline. Volunteers must have clean records at college and afterwards. Only men who are in sympathy with the Allies and wish to help them are wanted. There is no place for sight-seers or adventurers. The term of service is four months at least; preference is given to men who are able to stay in the service longer.

Itemized Expense.

Roughly it costs about $300 to remain in the service six months; $400 to remain a year. The itemized expense is as follows: Transportation from New York to Paris, $75; return transportation, $75; uniform and equipment, $50; incidental expenses ($15 a month), $90. Board and lodging are furnished free of charge. Incidental expenses include tobacco, laundry, etc., and may be regulated by the volunteer. The opportunity to spend money is small. Steamship fares are reduced 30 per cent. for volunteers by the French line. Uniforms are purchased in Paris at a cost for uniform, cap and overcoat of about $50.

"Travel as light as you can. Take with you three good quality olive drab flannel shirts (preferably without collars, one pair of Fox patent puttees (olive drab), two suits of light underwear, two suits of woollen underwear, with long sleeves and legs, six pairs medium-weight woollen socks, hand-knitted by preference, and six pairs of lightweight lisle or cotton socks. The latter are to be worn next to the feet and the woollen ones outside them. Take also two pairs of light woollen gloves (one of them in reserve), and good leather gloves to wear outside, a woollen muffler and a woollen helmet (olive drab). Two pairs of shoes should be taken; they cannot be of too good quality. They should be water-tight, well-fitting, and not too heavy. They ought to be high enough in the ankle so that the puttees wind over them comfortably. A pair of comfortable heavy slippers should be taken. One light and one medium-weight sweater waistcoat, or T-shirt, should be included in the kit. The following toilet articles, etc., must be taken: A good, compact roll for brushes, razors, soap-box, etc.; one dozen copies of the 1 1-2 inch by 2 1-3 inch photograph that goes on your passport, for permits, licenses, identification cards, and so on.

"If the amount is small, your money should be taken in cash (French gold or paper), if the amount is large—say $500 or $1,000—carry it in a draft on Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris; intermediate amounts can be conveniently carried in American Express Company cheques.

Vaccination is Necessary.

"Volunteers should be vaccinated before leaving. They must be inoculated for typhoid. Your doctor will tell you how to proceed. Inoculation requires about three weeks. Accepted applicants should take with them to Paris the doctor's certificate showing that the regular prescribed inoculation has been given.

"The State Department requires a letter from the headquarters of the American Ambulance stating that the applicant is engaged in the service of the Ambulance. This letter will be sent after the preliminary correspondence. Application for a passport should be made to the clerk of the Federal Court of the District in which the applicant resides.

"Men are urgently wanted and should lose no time in sending their application. Final acceptance must rest with the New York Committee after a personal interview with the candidate. Preliminary correspondence and examination by representatives of the Committee should show quite conclusively whether the applicant will be acceptable or not. Inquiries and correspondence should be addressed to William R. Hereford, Headquarters American Ambulance, 14 Wall Street, New York.

"Final arrangements for sailing. The applicant will report at the New York headquarters before sailing and receive: (1) a letter to the French Consul-General, who will vise the passport; (2) a letter to the French line, which will grant a reduction of 30 per cent. in fare; (3) a letter of introduction to the Committee in Paris; (4) a letter of credential in French."

PROVINCE of QUEBEC

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is $10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of $10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of $5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and $2.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the determination, assays and analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

148TH BATTALION RECRUITING FAST

Barracks Now Occupied — Officers' Rooms To Be Ready Thursday.

Recruiting for the 148th Battalion is very satisfactory. The numbers during the last three days have shown a steady and strong increase. The majority of the men sworn in are from Montreal, but several good men came from surrounding districts.

The old High School Building on Peel street was a scene of bustling activity yesterday as the 600 non-commissioned officers and privates now on the strength of the 148th Battalion were assigned to their quarters. With all the bustle, however, there was no confusion, each platoon having been assigned to a certain portion of bunks, and the sergeants saw to placing their men in a systematic and orderly manner. The kitchens had all been made ready beforehand, and the cooks took charge and quickly began the preparation of the first meal to be served in the new quarters. Now that the battalion is at last together under one roof, drills and route marches will be proceeded with in regular sequence.

The officers' rooms are now being prepared, and will probably be occupied by Thursday.

Among those taken on yesterday were:

D. Theobald, Montreal, who has three brothers serving the colors, one with the 5th Division Engineers, one with the Artillery, and one with the 73rd. His father was with the Field Artillery for 21 years.

Wm. G. Matthews, Montreal, three years with the Heavy Artillery.

Wm. Vawer, Montreal, who was four years with the South Staffordshire Regiment, and has one brother with the Second Division Artillery.

H. M. Donaldson, of Montreal, was four years with the 8th Battalion, H. L. I., and four months with the McGill Auxiliary Battalion. He has three brothers at the front.

C. A. Pearson, of Montreal, has joined his father, already with the 148th.

H. McQ. Crossan, Montreal, was with the Auxiliary Battalion last summer.

T. Mills, of Montreal, has one brother with the British army.

Donald Wishart, Montreal.
T. Bullet, Frelighsburg.
L. C. Ward, Lennoxville.
Ed. O'Loughlin, Montreal.
P. E. Johnson, Verdun.
G. A. P. McAloney, Montreal.
E. W. Day, Lennoxville.
W. C. Girvan, Sutton.
R. Girous, Philipsburg.
R. H. Manning, Philipsburg.
H. L. Silk, Philipsburg.
J. Martin, Philipsburg, was three years with the Second Cavalry, U.S.A.

LOST—A NOTE-BOOK.

Lost, in or about the Engineering Building, a small black leather note-book. Finder kindly return to the Janitor and oblige.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Dr. John King Lord, Daniel Webster Professor of Latin, Leaves Dartmouth College.

Hanover, N. H.—Trustees have accepted the resignation of Dr. John King Lord, Daniel Webster professor of Latin, to take effect on June 30. Dr. Lord presented his resignation in October, but then the trustees gave him an indefinite leave of absence.

Dr. Lord has been a member of the Dartmouth faculty since 1869, and was vice-president of the college from 1893 to 1900, and acting president in 1892-3 and 1893-4.

New Hampshire school superintendents, principals and teachers in public high schools and academies and qualified teachers in graded schools will be given free tuition at the Dartmouth summer session.

Gifts have been announced of $200 from the alumni council and $1,500 from the Thayer Society of Engineers of Dartmouth, $500 for the immediate use of the Thayer school and $1,000 toward increased endowment.

The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about $800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisional areas and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College Kingston, Ont.

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Printed for the Publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University—by The Financial Times Press, 333-335 Craig Street, Montreal.

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CHINESE STUDENT FOR PREPAREDNESS

Don. G. Lew of University of Pennsylvania, to Practise Medicine in China

Don G. Lew, the Chinese boxer, who won the lightweight championship of the University of Pennsylvania with a knockout, is a great believer in preparedness.

Lew, though a full-blooded Chinaman, was born in Seattle, Wash. He never took a boxing lesson in his life, and until he came to Penn the only boxing he did was friendly sparring in his home in the west. He has only been boxing for two years, but he has attended many of the big fights in California.

True Blue American.

When he has completed his work in the Penn medical department—he is a freshman now— he intends to go to China and practice medicine, where he thinks he can do the most good. He is a true-blue American, and says if the call to arms is ever sounded, he will return quickly to Uncle Sam's domain and fight for this, his native land.

"I box because I like it," says Lew. "I never took any lessons, and I have learned by watching the professional and working with clever boxers. I shall always remain an amateur. When I go back to China I shall teach the boxing game to them. It is past all doubt the best exercise for a young man. It is healthy; it makes a man fearless, and after a hard day's study I find I sleep better. I did not expect to score so well in the boxing championships, for I had no time to train.

"Some of my friends among the Chinese gibed me a lot about boxing, saying it was the game of the Irish. They were surprised when I not only won, but scored a knockout in the recent tourney. Chinamen have made good as gymnasts, swimmers, baseball players, and don't you be surprised if some day they show a few ring champions."

The master at arms of boxing at Penn, George G. Decker, says that Lew would make good in any amateur championship. "I was astonished the first time I boxed with him," says Decker. "I found that he actually learned almost all of the fine points of the game. He moves away from a punch, he parries it with his hands, or he will step in and counter. I told the fellows he was going to be a surprise in the tourney, and they all laughed at me.

"I did not know he could hit so hard, but the instant the little fellow saw he could place his punches he let them go with all his weight back of them, and he toppled his man with the punches he intended to accomplish the trick. There was nothing fluky about his work. In the next three years he will improve considerably, for he boxes every day. If they have an intercollegiate tourney, he is likely to win a championship, for then I would train him to an edge, and he will take to hard training like a duck to water."

PIKE'S PEAK LIT UP.

A huge light has been installed on Pike's Peak, 14,172 feet above the sea level. Current is supplied from hydro-electric generators on the peak. The light is mounted on a platform, and is moved about at will by a man stationed there for that purpose. It is used at night for illuminating the beauty spots of the surrounding country. On clear nights its powerful rays can be seen at Denver, 75 miles away.

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PRINCETON GETS FISK MEMORIAL

Legacy To Be Used for Building of Dormitories.

INCOME FOR A PRECEPTOR

Mrs. Fisk, the Testatrix, Was a Resident of the State of California.

President Hibben, who has returned to Princeton from a 36-day trip through the West, brought with him confirmation of the report that a sum of money had been willed that University by Marie Antoinette Fisk, who died at Pasadena last week. Mrs. Fisk, by the terms of her will, leaves between $50,000 and $100,000, but the exact amount cannot be determined until the estate has been probated. In willing one-third of her estate to Princeton, Mrs. Fish gives as much as the laws of California will permit.

The bequest is to be used for the construction of a dormitory or for the addition of more entries to some dormitories, and the income accruing from the rent of such rooms is to be devoted to the maintenance of one or more preceptors. Whatever is erected is to be marked "Fisk Memorial." It is probable that the money will be used to connect Blair and Hamilton Halls, or will be added to the Alumni Dormitory Fund. The clause referring to Princeton, from the will, follows:

Extract From Will.

"I give to Princeton University one-third of my entire estate, less the bequests which are not given to individuals. (These bequests total $12,000.) I direct that as soon as convenient after this, my will, has been admitted to probate the Finance Committee of Princeton University determine whether or not it be for the interest of Princeton University at that time to expend the amount received from my estate in the building of a dormitory or in building additional entries to any dormtory then constructed, and if in their opinion it shall at that time be for the interest of Princeton University, to invest the said amount of money in such manner, that the said money shall be so invested, and that the dormitory so built or entries so added to any dormitory previously constructed, shall have on it, or on them, a plate, or plates, bearing the words 'Fisk Memorial.'

"And I do direct that the income which shall be derived from the said dormitory or entries to be so built shall be applied to the maintenance of a preceptor in some branch to be determined by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, or whoever may be the President of the University at that time, the said preceptorship to bear the name of 'Fisk Memorial.'

Temporary Investment Permitted.

"In case the said Finance Committee shall decide that it is not for the best interest of Princeton University to add to its dormitory facilities, I then direct that the money from my estate be invested by the said Trustees of Princeton University in such manner as they may see fit, but in such manner that the investment may be readily converted into cash, and I direct that the income from such investment shall be applied to the support of a preceptor as above indicated, and such investment shall continue until in the judgment of the said Finance Committee it shall be for the interest of the said Princeton University to apply the bequest of said money to the construction of a dormitory or entries as above set forth. At that time the investment shall be converted into cash and such dormitory or entries shall be constructed as above, and the income from such dormitory or entries shall be applied as above.

For a Second Preceptor.

"And I further direct in case the net income which shall be derived either from the investment or from the dormitory or entries as set forth above, shall be more than sufficient for the maintenance of a preceptor as above set forth, that the surplus of the net income be set apart and maintained as a separate fund and allowed to accumulate, both principal and interest, until it shall have become an amount which shall be sufficient when placed at interest to maintain a second preceptor. The said fund so accumulated shall then be invested by said Trustees of Princeton University as they shall deem to be for the best interest of Princeton University, and the income shall be applied to the maintenance of a second preceptor in some branch to be determined by the President of Princeton University, the said preceptorship to bear the name 'Fisk Memorial.'"

HISTORICAL CLUB.

Dr. Colby to Read Paper for the Old Members' Night.

The old members' meeting of the Historical Club will be held this evening at Dr. Colby's residence, 559 Pine avenue. All old members as well as present members are invited to hear Dr. Colby deliver a paper on "Why Germany Overplayed Her Hand, 1895-1907," which, it goes without saying, will be interesting and enjoyable in the extreme.

R.V.C. ABANDONED GYM. COMPETITION

Sports Day for R.V.C. Athletes Fixed For a Day in March.

A meeting of the R.V.C. Undergraduates' Society was held yesterday, with Miss McCall in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read by Miss Hay, the question was brought up as to whether or not a gym. demonstration should be held this year. Miss Coster gave an outline of the work that would be required, and said that unless everyone was willing to go in for it, the project had better be abandoned. The question was then put to the vote, and was defeated by a large majority.

The next matter to be considered was the election of an honorary president of the society, and Miss Hurlbatt was unanimously chosen to fill the position.

The financial report for 1914-15 was read and approved, and an additional grant was given to the Reading Room Committee.

It was announced by the president that a little difficulty had risen over the number of points awarded for the inter-year trophy. Inter-class hockey has been given up, and it was necessary to have some competition to take its place. It was decided that sports should be given on one day in March, in which all years should participate.

The meeting then adjoourned.

EDUCATORS WILL GIVE WAR LECTURES.

Chicago, Ill. — Professors of the University of Chicago announce six lectures on "The Great War To-day" at the Fine Arts Theatre. The first was given on February 8 by Samuel Northrup Harper, assistant professor of Russian languages and institutions, on "Russia in War Time." Prof. Harper has just returned from a trip through the land of the Czar. Among other speakers will be James Laurence Laughlin, head of the Department of Political Economy, "How Long Will the War Last?" James Parker Hall, dean of the Law School, "International Law—Some Problems." Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin, head of the Department of History, "England-America, Then and Now," and John Paul Goode, associate professor of Geography, "Geographic and Economic Foundations of the Great War." Proceeds go to the University of Chicago Settlement.

FAVOR COMPULSORY DRILL.

Compulsory military drill, which has been under trial at the University of Washington, has been favored by the faculty, and will still remain a part of the curriculum for freshmen and sophomores.

EAGLES AGAIN SEEN IN SCOTLAND.

For some time very few eagles have been seen among the Highlands and islands of Scotland. The distinguished naturalist, Dr. Alexander Stewart, said that the golden eagle was not extinct in Scotland, though at that time, early in the eighties, almost none were to be seen. It is now stated that these birds are increasing rapidly in the north of Scotland, as many as five having been seen at one time. In Ardchattan, Argyllshire, where they have been unknown for many years, two or three have been seen within a few weeks; and several have also been seen in the Island of Rum.

REVISED STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY

Department of Public Instruction, Boston, Issues Report.

TO LEARN GEOGRAPHY

This Study Should Lead to a Larger Interest in Affairs of the Universe.

The department of educational division and measurement of the Boston public schools has issued a report on a preliminary attempt to measure results of some phases of geography teaching. The chief value of the report, says Frank W. Ballou, director of the department, lies in the fact that it emphasizes the need of defining the minimum essentials of geography in order that the eighth grade pupils may not leave the elementary school without some definite knowledge of those common facts of the geography of the United States and Europe which should be the intellectual possession of every person.

As a result of these tests, the committee on standards in geography working under the leadership of Leonard O. Packard, head of the department of geography in the Boston Normal School, and assisted by a group of elementary schoolmasters, is making a thorough revision and reorganization of the course of study in geography with the above mentioned end in view. Without doubt, it is expected, this committee will modify and improve the present course of study so that it will be not only a greater aid to the teacher in her work, but also will be a means of directly improving the scope and character of the instruction which the pupil receives.

Conclusions reached are as follows:

1. Inability of pupils to answer satisfactorily several of the location questions seems to indicate too wide a distribution of effort on the part of teachers. The first step in the improvement of this condition is being taken through the definition of minimum essentials in geography. It is far better to teach thoroughly a few geographical facts than to spread instruction so thin that the results vanish in a short time.

2. The ability to associate with a place or product the geographical conditions which have made it possible should be expected of pupils.

3. To what extent pupils can be trained to reason about geoegraphical data is an unanswered question. They did not succeed in answering such questions as well as some expected they would answer them. In this case also an attempt should be made to define to what extent and in what respects elementary school pupils should be expected to reason on geographical data.

4. The results from the first-year normal school pupils are conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the action recently taken by the school committee to provide a thorough course in geography in the normal school for those preparing to be teachers. About six years elapse from the time the prospective teachers have a course in the geography of the United States until they enter the normal school. Their knowledge of geography must be thoroughly reviewed if they are to be prepared adequately to teach that subject.

5. The results show how inadequate the customary examination or test in geography is to measure ability in geography. These results emphasize the need of standard tests for measuring ability in this subject.

"As is well known, the conception of geography teaching to-day is quite different from that of fifty, or even twenty-five, years ago. Then the study of the subject consisted largely in memorizing definitions, in learning the location of places, and in learning unrelated facts about the different countries of the world. At the present time to consider that the value of geograhy lies not so much in a knowledge of facts concerning the earth and its people as in an understanding of the various ways in which man's activities are influenced by environment,' continues the report.

"As a result of the study of geography in the elementary school the pupil should gain: 1. An abiding interest in the different peoples of the world, their industries, their achievements, and their relations to ourselves. 2. A mastery of geographic facts and principles sufficient to enable him to explain (a) the growth of the leading cities of a region, (b) the development of important industries, (c) the dependence of one part of the world upon another. 3. A breadth which will lead to a sympathetic understanding of races and nations other than his own. 4. A working knowledge of the subject by a thorough training in the use of maps, texts and reference books so that he can work out problems independently. In short, geography should help the pupil to interpret his environment, which in the case of civilized man reaches out to all parts of the world."

Brilliant displays of the aurora have occurred frequently last summer, being visible in the northern skies on clear evenings, particularly when northerly winds were blowing. The period of maximum frequency of the aurora is scheduled to begin in 1916, when interesting displays are expected. Telegraph and wireless service have been interfered with more or less by the terrestrial current the last few months.

WILLARD TO BE EXAMINED

Several Doctors of the Montreal Hospitals Will Endeavor to Solve Mystery.

On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, Willard, the man who grows, will be examined by a group of doctors of the Royal Victoria, Western and General Hospitals at the Orpheum Theatre.

An invitation is extended to all fourth and fifth year medical students, also to any professors of the Medical Faculty who care to attend. The examination will take place on the stage of the Orpheum Theatre.

SCHOOLBOYS MAKE BLANK CARTRIDGES

Have Manufactured Over 450,000 Cartridges Needed for Machine-Gun Practice.

Leeds, Eng.—Nearly £800 has been saved to the War Office by the voluntary manufacture by schoolboys of 450,000 dummy cartridges needed for machine gun and musketry practice. Usually, it is stated, the conversion of spent cartridges costs 30s to 40s a thousand, but the cost of the wooden bullets is the only expenditure in this case. The boys engaged in the work have been turning out the articles at the rate of 8,000 a week. Teachers and boys of the secondary schools, as well as teachers and boys of the technical schools and manual departments of a number of the elementary schools, are engaged in the work daily, the holiday season included, but the chief mechanical processes are carried out at the Central Technical School, where the attendance of workers has ranged generally from 12 to 40 a day. Here, in the first ten days of the Christmas holidays, no fewer than 50,000 cartridges were produced. Boy scouts, cadets and adult voluntary workers have all had a share in the enterprise. The mechanical apparatus was invented at the Central Technical School, even such things as the parts of sewing machines and bicycles being pressed into service, in order to construct appliances capable of performing the requisite operations.

The work involves several processes. First, lengths of hardwood are cut into suitable lengths, and these are then hammered well into the cartridge cases supplied by the military authorities, a dozen being enclosed for that purpose in a clip. The narrower portion of the metal case is next inserted in a little machine, which impresses three tiny dents to keep the wood securely in position, and the wooden end is then similarly introduced into the aperture of a machine, which imparts to it the nose-shape of the bullet. Meanwhile, another tool devised by the school itself, drills at one operation four pin-holes, in the cartridge case, so that after the wooden nose becomes dirty with use, the user knows for certain that he is not handling a live cartridge. As the "dummies" are completed, they are despatched, 50,000 at a time, to the war depots.

Harvard is trying to get John L. Sullivan, famous pugilist and one-time world's champion, to return to the ring, not as a contestant, but as a referee. Manager Robinson has invited John L. to handle the tournaments of the Harvard Boxing Club.

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